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**How to stop a Paper.**  
First see that you have paid for it up to the time you wish it to stop; notify the publisher, under his frank, [as he is authorized to do] of your wish to discontinue.

### Business Directory.

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**  
Fort Stevenson Division, No. 432—Stated meetings, every Tuesday evening at the Division Rooms in the old Northern Exchange.

**CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.**  
Fort Stevenson Section, No. 102—meets every Thursday evening in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance.

**I. O. O. F.**  
Croghan Lodge, No. 77, meets at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Morchouse's building, every Saturday evening.

**ROBERTS, HUBBARD & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Stoves, Wood, Hides, Sheep-pelts, Bags,  
Old Copper, Old Stoves, &c., &c. Also,  
ALL SORTS OF GENUINE YANKEE NOTIONS.  
Pens's Brick Block, No. 1.  
Fremont, Sandusky Co. Ohio.

**C. R. McCULLOCH,**  
DEALER IN  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYESTUFFS,  
BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.  
FREMONT, OHIO.

**RALPH P. BUCKLAND,**  
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Solicitor  
in Chancery, will attend to professional business in Sandusky and adjoining counties.  
Office—Second story of Tyler's Block.

**JOHN L. GREENE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Prosecuting Attorney  
for Sandusky county, Ohio, will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity.  
Office at the Court House.

**CHESTER EDGERTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
and Solicitor in Chancery.  
Office—At the Court House.  
Fremont, Sandusky Co. O.

**B. J. BARTLETT,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FREMONT, SANDUSKY CO., O.,  
WILL give his undivided attention to professional business in Sandusky and the adjoining counties.  
Fremont, Feb. 27, '95.

**PIERRE BEAUGRAND,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fremont, and vicinity.  
Office—One door south of McCulloch's Drug store.

**LA Q. RAWSON,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
FREMONT, SANDUSKY CO., O.  
May 26, 1895.

**PORTAGE COUNTY**  
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.  
**R. P. BUCKLAND, Agent**  
FREMONT, SANDUSKY CO., OHIO.

**BELL & SHEETS,**  
Physicians and Surgeons,  
FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO.  
Office—Second story of Knapp's Building.  
July 7, 1895.

**Post-Office Hours.**  
THE regular Post-Office hours, until further notice, will be as follows:  
From 7 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M.  
Sundays from 9 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.  
W. M. STARK, P. M.

**New and Fashionable**  
Boot and Shoe Shop.  
THE undersigned, has opened a BOOT and SHOE shop on  
Main street, two doors north of the Post Office, in Lower Sandusky, and is now manufacturing to order every thing in the above line with neatness and dispatch. His materials are of the best quality, his workmen are experienced, and all work is warranted.

He intends to supply this market with beautiful and fashionable

**GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS,**  
Men's, Boys', and Children's Boots Shoes and Brogans, Coshies and Kipkins, as well as pumps, slippers, &c. Also, Ladies' and Misses' slippers, Balmers, Gaiters &c., all done up in neat and fashionable style, and delivered with promptness and despatch. The subscriber requests a liberal share of the public patronage, and is determined to merit the same.

**GEORGE WIGSTEIN.**  
June 23, '95.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**  
**DRS. SHEETS & BELL,**  
HAVING entered into a partnership in the Drug Store owned by Dr. Sheets, in Tyler's Building, where they now offer a full assortment of  
Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints,  
and a great variety of fancy articles, such as cologne, hair oil, indelible ink, pen-knives, combs, brushes of all kinds, with a full assortment of  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
for every disease that afflicts mankind; which we offer at very low prices for Cash, on account, or on terms. Barks from the root and Paper Rags. Low Prices, and  
Ready Pay in something,  
is our motto forever.

**SHEETS & BELL.**  
Fremont, July 14, 1895.

# THE FREEMAN.

VOLUME I.

FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

NUMBER 47.

## Poetry.

For the Freeman.

Mr. Editor: I see in your last paper that a man who is willing to be manufactured into a husband is "immensely wanted;" and as that is the article I for a long time have wished to be metamorphosed into, I will proceed to make known my qualifications, and instead of leaving my proposals with the "Doctor" at the "Telegraph office," I apply to you and empower you to act as charge d'affaires in the premises. Impatient to know the result of your efforts.

I remain Yours, &c. U. S.  
Since I heard, lady fair, that a husband you wanted, With a vision of hope I've been hourly haunted; And I fain would exchange my lone, bachelor's life, For a snug, little home, and a gay, handsome wife. A pattern of husbands, I know I should make, Nor never would cause you a single heart-ache; I'd be so precise I'd avoid all your strictures, For I deeply detest those said "certain lectures," I would be too devoted to suffer a smile, Tho' I were Eve's fairest daughter that sought to beguile. Never fear that the girls will find me on their track, For too well have I learned all their tricks with the sack, And a few evenings since, if the truth should be told, I got it myself, and I have it to hold. As useless a thing as a bachelor's life, As an unhealed, rusty, old blade of a knife, And if you'll consent to become but the handle Of this now useless blade; or to be as a candle To illumine my path; upon me you may lean, As in life's varied field we shall quietly glean. In years I'm not wanting, of that be assured; I am not too young to be amply matured. As to stature, though tall I've the rheumatism's so, And stoop so when walking you might think me low, I think with my hair you'll be satisfied quite, For though it is neither dark-colored nor light, Though in fact I have none, yet a wig I can find, If you'll but name the color, 'twill just suit your mind. My eyes are of that undefinable hue, [Blue] Which cannot be called grey, neither black, brown, nor My nose is not Grecian, nor Roman, and yet, 'Tis a perfect snuffler as you may meet. My breath was once sweet as the purest of mead, But I am addicted to using "the weed." Yet rather than that you "a husband should look, O," Why, I will give up my dear comfort tobacco, Unless for the tooth-ache, I sometimes may use it, Then I'm certain my fair one, that you can excuse it, And I guess I could kiss till your sweet lips would blister, Then I have such a graceful, and elegant whisker! So much for my person, and now my profession: (I acknowledge that wealth is not in my possession,) Though you have not named it I am sure it will suit, For 'tis mine to instruct young "IDEAS TO SHOOT." That my beauty's peculiar, I make the confession, But modestly trust it will make an impression. Now if I assent, Miss, to all your conditions; You surely will grant me two simple petitions: First, then; you must never put on a "BLACK STOCKING." For to me the idea is perfectly shocking; And last, never think of a merchant or proctor, And above all, avoid a young sprig of a "doctor;" In short, I shall claim undivided attention, Which through all future life must not suffer declension. Then O say but the word that shall make U S both blest, For I never, dear M. E., no I never shall rest Until on thy fair brow my warm lips have been prest, Then shall sweetest contentment once more be my guest.

## Miscellaneous.

### Keep the Sabbath.

Let the following admonitions be read, remembered and heeded. They make up as good a sermon as could be preached in so few words: If you would be a friend, one of the best friends of the human body—keep the sabbath. If you would honor one of the best friends of the human intellect and general education—keep the sabbath. If you would favor a grand illumination of the public conscience, and, by such agency, a powerful supporter of civil law—keep the sabbath. If you would sustain a law which gives great power to all other divine laws in the human mind—keep the sabbath. If you would support that which keeps prominently in the sight of man all the great truths of Revelation—keep the sabbath. If you would sustain that which powerfully guards men from vice and crime—keep the sabbath. If you would favor an agency pre-eminently efficacious in making men for the eternal scenes of love and joy—keep the sabbath.

### Walking a Wire.

On last Christmas day some reckless, fool-hardy adventurer announced that he would walk across the Savannah river near the city on a single wire, but after getting an anxious crowd together he failed to accomplish it, for the simple reason that he was afraid to make the attempt. On New Year's day, however, he declared he positively would perform what he promised, and at the appointed time appeared in a gay fancy dress, scraped the rosin upon the soles of his shoes, mounted the wire and grasped the balance pole, moved forward—and retreated where he came. A second attempt carried him further, but the swing of the wire made it every moment more and more difficult for him to maintain a perpendicular; in evidence of which his balance pole jerked about fearfully. At last it was palpable that it was impossible either to go forward or back, and after swaying an instant or two, man, finery, and balance pole went down together into the tawny waters of the Savannah, whence they were soon rescued—the ardor of the gentleman being so thoroughly cooled that he was quite unwilling to renew the attempt. [Cin. Atlas.]

The keeper of a boarding house in Cumberland finding that a tall Buckeye was rather severe on his corn, pork and cabbage, the other day at dinner, after helping his ravenous guest the third time, threw down his carving-knife and fork, and addressing his western friend said:—"I beg your pardon, Mr. I don't like to be inquisitive, but I should like to know if you didn't spend some time at the pork packing business out west. You seem to be an adept at it. You do."

A Western girl, after giving her lover a hearty smack, exclaimed; "Dog my cat if you haint been taking a little rye old hog."

## SPEECH OF MR. OLDS, OF PICKAWAY.

In the Ohio Senate, January 7, 1850, on the Resolution to remove the Speaker.

PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE SENATE BY J. V. SMITH.

CONCLUDED.

Has such a thing ever been heard of any where in any court claiming to be a court of justice! But worse and worse. It is claimed by Senator that we shall connect with their own loose and random recollections, given under intense feeling, the admissions of the accused, but only so far as those admissions sustain their accusations! It is claimed solemnly by senators, that while these admissions, so far as they operate against the accused, must be received; the statements of the accusers, in the same breath, in the same sentence, if in his favor, are to be thrown away as a thing of nought! Such a thing would not be tolerated by the most ignorant Justice of the peace, nor would it be attempted by the silliest pettifogger in all Ohio. Never sir!

But let us, if we can, arrive at what was really understood by the parties, as the terms of the arrangement under which an organization took place. Now, sir, it is understood that the first paper drawn up by the senator from Cuyahoga and submitted to the senator from Medina, was substantially what was called familiarly the "Randall proposition," except so much as related to Mr. Johnson's being prohibited from voting in his own case. It is also well understood that the senator from Medina had announced in open senate he would vote for, and pledge himself to carry out the Randall resolution. It is furthermore understood, that this first paper, drawn up by the Senator from Cuyahoga, was carried by him to room No. 137 Neil House, to which the senator from Medina had been invited, and which appeared to be the room of E. S. Hamlin, unknown to the Senator from Medina however, as I am informed, until he entered it. It is further well understood that this paper, was there expressly repudiated and rejected by the Senator from Medina, and a new one drawn up by E. S. Hamlin. And yet this rejected paper contains the language which is extracted and put into the preamble of the senator from Summit, as the pledge to which the senator from Medina bound his word and honor as a man and a senator and for the violation of which he is to be ousted from the Speaker's chair.

But in addition in drawing up a new paper, which was the written contract so often mentioned there were, it seems, other terms agreed to, which were never placed upon paper. And here is a strange fact that ought to be noticed, in this new act of political diplomacy. Every item in the arrangement which was clearly understood, and which was performed in one hour thereafter, about which there could be no mistake, was carefully reduced to writing by these unique scribes and negotiators; while the uncertain items which looked farther into the future for their performance, about which there was great danger that the parties did not fully understand each other, and where there might be afterwards an honest misapprehension, these were as carefully left off from paper, at loose ends, floating at random, as I have already to be afterwards understood and interpreted as circumstance might seem to require. I can readily understand how the senator from Summit, who was never present at any of these interviews, may be very honestly deceived in this whole matter; and I can as readily perceive how the senator from Medina could have imposed upon, to the same extent. I can also see as clearly, the solemn duty of all senators who engage in the investigation of this transaction, to lay aside all excited, partisan feeling, to avoid putting so tortured and unnatural construction upon conduct and expression not clearly understood; and, if a fair, reasonable, and natural interpretation will reconcile conflicting opinions and remove misapprehension, to give such fair reasonable and natural construction in favor of one of their own Peers. Senators! it is your solemn duty before God and man, to do this thing!

In the light of reasonable probabilities, then what was the nature and extent of the arrangement? as there understood and entered into by the senator from Medina? The "Randall proposition" to which the senator from Medina was publicly pledged was virtually adopted, so far as it is covered by the terms of the arrangement reduced to writing. Beyond that it seems to have been understood that Mr. Johnson was to retain his seat on the floor of the senate as he had heretofore done, until there could be a report on his case by the committee on Privileges and Elections. Not that he was to retain his seat as a senator and be recognized as such by the senator from Medina, when he was speaker; for that was expressly denied by the senator from Medina, as the published statement of Hamlin clearly shows. Beyond this, it seems to have been clearly understood, that Mr. Johnson should not be permitted to vote in his own case; it having been expressly stated by the senator from Medina, that he had indirect assurances from a democratic senator that Mr. Johnson would not vote in his own case, and if he should attempt to do so, that he, the democratic senator, would so vote with the whigs as to prevent it.

This understanding seems to have been fully admitted by the senator from Cuyahoga in his response the other day to the senator from Jefferson. The only subject remaining, that seemed to involve any difficulty, was the condition and claims of Mr. Broadwell, the senator from the first district. Under the arbitrary rule of the Chairman of the preliminary meeting of the Senate, the rights and privileges of this gentleman had been utterly disregarded and set at naught. After a useless struggle to induce that Chairman to recognize his rights on this floor, Mr. Broadwell had announced his public and continuous protest against the tyranny of the chairman, and his intention to suspend for the time being the exercise of his right so that the senate might not be embarrassed in its efforts towards an organization; remaining, however, in his seat on the floor of the senate, at liberty to resume the exercise of his rights as a senator at any hour of any day, whenever he should deem it proper to do so, for the protection of his own rights or the rights of his constituents. And thus he remained up to the time of the arrangement for the election of a speaker. It seems to have been then understood by the senator from Medina, and he so expressed himself, that if things took the ordinary course after the election of speaker, under the ordinary rules of Parliamentary law, that Mr. Broadwell would not re-assert his rights, and resume the exercise of them on the floor of the senate until their should be a report on the

claim of his competitor from the committee on privileges and elections. It seems to have been further understood by the senator from Medina, that if, while things were taking their ordinary course under the rules of Parliamentary law, Mr. Broadwell or his friends should attempt to thrust him forward, by trick, upon the senate, before the report of the committee on his case or that of his competitor could be received, then the senator from Medina was to interfere by his vote, if necessary, to prevent it.

Well, Mr. Speaker, under this arrangement and understanding, it seems that a speaker was elected. How have things progressed since that event? I venture to say, sir, on behalf of Mr. Broadwell, and of other senators on this side of the chamber, that had things progressed in the ordinary parliamentary course as was understood between these parties, this difficulty would never have arisen. It is only because things have been thrown out of the ordinary track, by the votes and action of senators on the other side, that this extraordinary scene has occurred. I venture to assert so far as I can gather it from these papers and all other sources, that there was a distinct understanding that things should take their ordinary parliamentary course. I have evidence that this course was understood to confer on the speaker, when elected, the power of appointing the committee on privileges and elections. There can be no misapprehension or misunderstanding in regard to this, and I assert that there was none.

Mr. Myers. Does the senator from Pickaway deny that the speaker was told that all fair and honorable means, consistent with parliamentary usage, would be used to take from him the appointment of the committee on privileges and elections?

Mr. Olds. The senator from Lucas shall hear from me on that subject directly; it is the question of the power of the speaker to appoint that committee which I am now examining. Am I right in claiming that the power to appoint that committee was acknowledged to be in the speaker? We shall see.

Mr. Speaker, for what was this struggle of four weeks in the choice of a presiding officer? Not surely for the paltry honor of sitting in that chair: because every body knows that if a man is at all ambitious to display his talents and ability, the speaker's chair is the last place to which he should aspire, for there all his brilliant qualities which might enlighten him to distinction, are emphatically "hid under a bushel." Then the struggle on this floor for the first month of the session, was not for the speakership as an object of personal or party ambition. Sir, the struggle for that chair was because there lay the power to appoint that important committee on privileges and elections! On that point the controversy rested. For that reason both sides held on in their laborious ballottings—There was known to rest the question of the session. All this was well understood on the other side. If not so understood, why did the senator from Cuyahoga, with all those soft blandishments with which he strove to fascinate the senator from Jefferson, in those "public spirited, and patriotic" conversations, when he told that senator he could have the democratic vote for speaker, why did he always add his promise that the senator from Trumbull (Mr. Beaver) must not be appointed chairman of that committee? Sir, this matter was well understood. And I now assert, in the hearing of every senator on the other side of the chamber, that if the election of a speaker had resulted in the choice of a democrat, you never would have heard of this proposition of theirs, to elect this committee by ballot. Never, sir!

And now, Mr. Speaker, in reply to the inquiry of the senator from Lucas, I will say, that the senator from Medina, was told, as I suppose, at No. 137 of the Neil house, that every effort consistent with Parliamentary usage, would be made to take out of his hands, if elected speaker, the appointment of that committee; but it was equally well understood there, that in all those efforts they could in no case have his vote for that purpose.

And what would all their efforts avail them?—It was clearly understood that there were eighteen senators on this side holding undisputed seats, who would stand by and assert the right to have that committee appointed in the usual manner; and that on the other side there were only seventeen, with undisputed seats, who could stand, and with their votes maintain the election of that committee by ballot. How then could they expect to get the control of that committee? Ah, sir, I can very well conceive that after four weeks balloting for speaker, we were then to have another protracted struggle on this point, by the illegal vote of Mr. Johnson holding us from any choice of a committee; and thus the time of the senate was to be wasted, until worn down by fatigue, senators on this side, would be expected to yield their ground. Now, sir, I wish to say, just at this point, that while on this side we engage in no bravado, employ no lofty threats, make no loud professions of invincibility, yet gentlemen on the other side must not fall into the error of supposing that calmness, and coolness, sometimes under insult and outrage, are evidence here of indecision and want of firmness. So far as I understand the operations of the human intellect, it is not from the noisiest and most blustering that you may expect the sternest resistance and most resolute firmness in the hour of trial. [Applause.]

But, sir, besides having this struggle in the raising of this committee thrust upon us, contrary to all the ordinary rules of proceeding, we are also met with another violent departure from the ordinary course in legislative bodies. Immediately upon the election of officers, it was to be expected that the old rules of the senate would be adopted for the government of the body, until new rules could be framed and adopted. This has been the unvarying custom so far as I can learn, ever since there has been a senate of Ohio. For this purpose a motion is submitted by the senator from Franklin, and the way aided by the unanimous voice of senators over voted down by the illegal vote of Mr. Johnson. This is done, not only because those rules recognized the power of the speaker to appoint that committee on privileges and elections, but also because they contained a provision that would prevent Mr. Johnson from voting in his own case.

Was not this in direct violation of the "arrangement" made with the senator from Medina, that Mr. Johnson was to be prohibited from voting on the question of his right to a seat?

Next, sir, comes a resolution from that side, offered by the senator from Wayne, proposing substantially the rules of the last session, except that

the right of the speaker to appoint that committee was denied, and the rule restraining Mr. Johnson from voting, was entirely omitted; and this resolution received the unbroken support of the seventeen senators over the way, and the recorded vote of Mr. Johnson. Thus, for the second time, was there an unanimous and recorded vote of these senators in direct violation of the "arrangement" made by their agent, with the senator from Medina.

Mr. Dennison. There was another important omission in the rules proposed by the senator from Wayne, which perhaps has escaped the notice of the senator from Pickaway. The power of the speaker to correct the Journal, was to be taken away.

Mr. Olds. That fact has not escaped my observation, but I have not alluded to it in this connection, for the reason that I wished to present those alone that bear upon the "arrangement" with the speaker. What is the next step of democratic senators? Why, sir, a motion is made by the senator from Ashtabula, (Mr. Randall), to adopt a rule providing in express terms, that no one should vote on any question in any way touching his right to a seat upon this floor; and that, too, is voted down by the undivided vote of the democratic senators and Mr. Johnson. Thus, for the third time, and in a most direct and pointed manner, was the "arrangement" annulled, and its terms utterly disregarded by these senators, who have been hurling such bitter denunciations at you, for violated faith. To what point had the senate then arrived? At a point where there was a distinct announcement by votes, recorded votes, that this senate should not be organized unless Mr. Johnson was retained in his seat. Now, sir, was it strange, under these circumstances that Mr. Broadwell should take the alarm? Why, sir, every honorable man of every party would have scouted him, had he permitted all these things to pass without being alarmed.—His constituents would have disowned him, had he not taken the alarm. And yet senators gravely claim that at this point there appears evidence of a conspiracy! A conspiracy involving the honor of the speaker, of the senator from Ashtabula, of the senator from the first district of Hamilton county, and ultimately of every senator on this side of the chamber. And what is this evidence? Simply this, sir, that Mr. Broadwell, in rising to resume the exercise of his rights on this floor, read to the senate a short written address. To protect himself against the noise and confusion, the interruptions and abuse coming from the other side of the chamber whenever he rose for any purpose, to prevent being thrown off his guard by those storm-troops of "order, order, I call that man to order!" ever ringing in his ears, and to preserve that accuracy of statement and consciousness of remark with which he wished to re-assert his rights, he thought proper to reduce to writing in an hour of entire coolness and self-possession, all the thoughts he intended to utter when the emergency should arise for their utterance.

Sir, I admire his good sense and discretion in that very act. But, sir, that little written speech contained an allusion, forsooth, to the vote then just taken, and therefore it is evidence of conspiracy.—For says the senator from Richland, (Mr. Burns), the senator had his speech already prepared, and there must have been concert among the conspirators; and he says this, too, though the senator from Ashtabula has avowed in his place, that his motion was submitted on his own responsibility, and without consultation with any body. Sir, Mr. Broadwell would have been less than a man, if he could not have foreseen that an emergency would at some time occur, just such as did present itself that morning. Vote after vote had been taken in this senate, pointing with unerring certainty to that very result. He did foresee it, and was happily and most appropriately prepared for it. And this is the sum and substance of all the mystery there was about that little piece of paper of Mr. Broadwell; and this, strange to say, is all the evidence of this conspiracy! Sir, of all the miserable "mare's nests" ever discovered by the prying inquisitiveness of any intellect high or low, this one is the last and least. [Applause.]

And now, what is our position in reference to all these matters about which I have spoken. Why, we, on this side of the chamber, are all "disorganized." Because Mr. Broadwell has taken a step which was right and proper for him to take, and because we, on this side have seen him to approve of it, therefore, we are said to be performing the last act in the drama of disorganization.—And worse than all else, the great whig party of Ohio is committing the last act of suicide. Yes, sir, if the senator from Cuyahoga and the senator from Fairfield are to be believed, for two years has this poor deluded whig party been rushing on to self-destruction. And how the bowels of compassion in these gentlemen have been moved, and how have they yearned over this poor God-forsaken and man-abhorred whig party. And the gentlemen seem so sorry that we should perpetrate any suicidal act; and how distressed are they, lest, peradventure, the dishonored corpse of their great enemy should be cast out from christian sepulture—buried at some cross-road, with a stake thrust through it, [laughter] according to the old English law of suicide. They come to us with beseeching look and agonized tones, praying us not to take our lives in our own hands, and rush upon certain destruction. And why, sir, all this sympathy and compassion? Ah, methinks, I can see the poor forsaken wretch, wandering off alone, with head bowed down, and features dark with despair, bent on returning to God who gave it the life which is no longer useful to himself. But suddenly his hand is arrested, his fell purpose thwarted by the timely approach of two, who seem to sympathize with suffering humanity, and the victim is saved. But saved for what? Why, sir, saved from that death, for what? worse and more ignominious one: saved from self-destruction, to fall by the treacherous hands of those who rescued him; for, methinks I see the one with shabbily gented ruffianism boldly assault him in front, while the other with the sly cunning of the Spanish assassin stabs him from behind, [cheers] and thus he is sent uncalled into the presence of his God.

It is to be thus with this great whig party, when rescued from the commission of suicide by the senators from Fairfield and Cuyahoga. I thought I could almost hear the senator from Belmont, (Mr. Simpson) who is a poet, I am told, as well as a statesman, singing our funeral dirge in the style of that old nursery song of "Who killed Cock Robin?" [Laughter.] It ran something in this wise:  
A-d who killed the Whig party?  
I, said the chief of the Cuyahogas,  
I found it in Beaver's big stogus,  
And I killed the Whig party.  
[Bursts of applause.]  
And who dug its grave?  
I, said the Senator from Fairfield,  
With my long hair, knuckled,  
And I dug its grave.  
[Immoderate and continuous cheers and laughter.]

Now, would not that, Mr. speaker, be a consummation most devoutly to be wished for?—to die by such hands, and to be immortalized in such song! I am sorry, sir, that I must say to those gentlemen, that while personally I could not find it in my heart to protest, yet I believe, and I utter it as the sincere conviction of my soul, that the great whig party will not die in that way. [Continued applause.]

But, sir, we are disorganized, as they say, and every step we have taken is a step towards disorganization. We are of that old remnant of federalism, opposed to the people having their own way, bound to break up the legislature, so that there may be no new constitution, and all that sort of thing. I shall not retort by calling any hard names, but gentlemen over the way must bear with me if I call them the "organizers." For I find these charges of theirs, which they throw out here so plentifully, first set to music in the columns of their party paper—the great democratic "organ" of the state; and when the same notes are trilled over here day after day, not with so much power, as to be sure, but with skill enough to show that for "organs" they do very well, [applause.] I must be permitted to say that they are the "organizers," par excellence. They pipe in unison with their great music master most harmoniously. [Continued merriment.]

But, sir, let us examine a little this matter of disorganization—these charges of treason "to the constitution." In heaven's name, how is it? I say, sir, in all earnestness, that every step taken in this senate since the first Monday in December, by the gentlemen over the way, has been a step towards disorganization. For this reason, sir, that every step taken on that side has been taken to organize this senate with Mr. Johnson in his seat, and in no other way; and this must result in disorganization of course. The proposition is exceedingly simple and plain.

Thirty-five senators came here, about whose right to seats there is no controversy. There is one disputed seat; the senate when properly constituted having thirty-five members. There are two claimants for the disputed seat. The senate under the constitution, is the judge of the qualifications of its members. Now, sir, children five years old have sense enough to see how this matter should be settled. The two claimants are, of course, incompetent judges in the matter. They must, then, stand aside, while the thirty-five decide upon their conflicting claims. Therefore, I say, sir, that every attempt to organize this body with one of those claimants in his seat, to the exclusion of the other, and every refusal to organize in any other way, is, to all intents and purposes, disorganization. In view of this proposition, who are the disorganizers?

On the Saturday preceding the assembling of the legislature, we proposed to senators, on that side, to unite with them in an effort to organize on an exact plan above stated. It was done in the lower house last winter, after a struggle of three weeks; it was done there this winter, on the first day, by the consent of all parties. But our proposition to senators over the way, was instantly rejected. That was disorganization.

What was next done by them? They get a chairman to preside while the senate is attempting to organize, who will recognize Mr. Johnson in the disputed seat, and no one else. To get that chairman, they set up a claim that only old senators, or those holding over shall participate in the organization; and they do this solely because they have the majority of the senators holding over; and a chairman is actually elected and foisted into his seat to preside over thirty-five senators, whose seats are undisputed, by the votes of only nine senators, and his own vote one of the number. I boldly assert here in the presence of every senator on this floor, that such a claim and such a result would have been deemed an outrage by every democratic senator, had it not given them a political advantage. That is the second step in disorganization. What next? An attempt is then made to take a vote on the case of Mr. Johnson, which shall be binding on the entire senate; and, under the arbitrary will of the then chairman, a question is decided to be carried in Mr. Johnson's favor, by the vote of ten senators only, being less than one-third of the whole number; and by virtue of that vote, Mr. Johnson now claims to hold a seat on this floor. This is the third step in disorganization.

Mr. Johnson. The question was not whether I should take my seat.

Mr. Olds. As I understand it, the question was on his being sworn in as a senator, but it was intended to settle his prima facie right to a seat.

I come now to a more important matter, which really makes the fourth step in the progress of the other side towards disorganization. If this contract in relation to the election of the speaker be in the exact terms claimed by the senator from Cuyahoga, then this contract was made with an express design to secure a fraudulent organization of this senate; and that is virtually disorganization also. The senator from Medina had declared in open senate that he did not regard Mr. Johnson as having even a prima facie right to a seat here. He said he regarded Mr. Broadwell's right to a seat unquestionable. He had declared with marked emphasis to the senator from Cuyahoga himself, that he would never refuse to recognize the rights of Mr. Broadwell. Now, after all this, if that contract was made by the gentleman who acted as agent for his party, so as to recognize Mr. Johnson as a senator, to the exclusion of Mr. Broadwell, and his rights, as it is claimed to have been made, it is an intended fraud upon this side of the chamber; and if it reflects infamy anywhere, it reflects more infamy on the adulterator than on the reduced! If so made, it was made in the face of the opinions of the senator from Medina, openly expressed on this floor, and in view of which he was then receiving our united vote for speaker; and if he was then seduced into such a contract, privately executed, and when fulfilled to be as privately destroyed, whose terms were never to be divulged—above all, never to be whispered into the ear of the "old hunter from Trumbull," [cheers and laughter.] I say again, sir, the infamy of the transaction belongs rather to the seducer than the seduced.

I allude to these things, in this connection, for the purpose of sustaining my proposition, that every step taken by senators on the other side has been taken towards a disorganization. Every step has been taken so that the claim of Mr. Johnson to a seat should never be submitted to this senate.—The senator from Cuyahoga admitted this morning, in response to an inquiry of the senator from Jefferson, that he had stated, "if they succeeded in